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College and School News

Collins J. Reynolds, Detroit teacher, has received a fellowship to HARVARD UNIVERSITY, through the American Council on Education, to participate in an intercultural survey in which Catholic, Protestant, Negro, and Jew are represented. Mr. Reynolds is working for the doctorate degree.

The Flint Goodridge Hospital of DILLARD UNIVERSITY received the largest donation of any local charitable institution from the trustees of the Victory Meet of the Fair Grounds Breeders and Racing Association of Louisiana. This organization divided among eight local institutions and one national the sum of \$99,781.74, which was the net income from operations of the race track in New Orleans for the first fifteen days of the 1943-1944 season. The Flint Goodridge Hospital received \$12,000.

Recent speakers at Dillard have been Norman Thomas, who spoke on the two major problems now facing mankind, war and poverty; and Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, executive assistant to the director of selective service, who delivered the annual founder's day address October 27.

DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE played host recently to two very important conferences: annual Parents' Day and the twenty-fifth annual session of the Delaware State Teachers' Association. Parents' Day was celebrated October 29 and the program included inspection of dormitories along with the usual annual features. Parents of the students were guests of the college on this day.

The two-day conference of the State Teachers' Association, organized around the over-all theme "Education for Peace," was addressed by a number of educational specialists.

On October 24 the college was officially inspected by a committee of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. This inspection covered all phases of the college's operation and was a follow-up of the application submitted to the association in September.

Paul Richiez, Haitian English teacher, who received a fellowship from ATLANTA UNIVERSITY under an exchange agreement between Atlanta university and the Republic of Haiti, has arrived at the Atlanta institution to begin graduate study towards a master's degree in English. Under the exchange agreement, Miss Doris Melissa Gaskill of Brooklyn, N. Y., a graduate of Atlanta university in 1943, is studying French in Haiti on a fellowship provided by the Ministry of Education of that country. Richiez, in addition to his graduate studies, will assist Dr.

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E. A. Jones, acting chairman of the Atlanta university French Department, and will conduct a series of lectures at the French Seminar on Haitian geography, history, heroes, literature, art, and the educational system. Miss Gaskill, who majored in French at Atlanta, was an honor graduate from West Virginia State College in 1941. She is a former teacher at the Booker T. Washington High School in Atlanta and worked for several months in Haiti with Dr. Mercer Cook in the English Teaching Project.

All of the divisions of the Atlanta university system show high registration figures. At the university, which this time last year had seventy-eight graduate and professional students enrolled, there are this year one hundred and fifteen, an increase for the year of approximately fifty percent. The school of social work enrolls one hundred sixteen this year as against ninety-three for last year. Spelman enrolls four hundred forty-eight young women; and Morehouse, three hundred and forty young men as compared with two hundred and forty-four last year. Last year the Laboratory school enrolled one hundred and thirty-six, this year one hundred and fifty-two.

On October 16 the university marked the first observance of an annual celebration to be known as Charter Day. The observance was participated in by the alumni, students, and faculty and was in commemoration of October 16, 1867, when the efforts of eleven men of both races, who presented the petition for a charter, resulted in the beginning of wide educational opportunities for Negro youth in Georgia and in the far south. Major event of the celebration was a university convocation at which the principal speaker was the university's well-known graduate, Walter White, '16.

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On November 16 and 17 the WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE held a state-wide Food Fair in the college armory. The manifold



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tributing to the war food conservation ex-
hibit.

The annual Scholarship Convocation of
the college was held October 15 and Profes-
sor Harry W. Greene, head of the depart-
ment of education, delivered the address.

Miss Trudelle W. Wimbush, for the past
four years professor of rural education at
South Carolina State College, has joined the
staff of the extension division at HAMPTON
INSTITUTE. She will serve as assistant to
William M. Cooper, director of extension and
summer study, in developing extension pro-
jects in the improvement of teacher-instruc-
tion and in general adult education.

Thirty-seven new members have been
added to the staff of Hampton Institute for
the academic year 1944-45. Of the new mem-
bers, seventeen are part-time or full-time in-
structors and the remainder represent re-
placements on the administrative staff, in the
library, and in the clerical and service force
of the college.

A graduate course in education is being
offered at the college this year, with Dr. Ste-
phen J. Wright, newly-appointed director of
the division of education, as instructor. The
course deals with guidance techniques.

The college observed vocational orientation
week through a series of meetings held in
Clarke Hall October 23-27.

A gift of \$1500 has been given SHAW UNI-
VERSITY by the Leonard Medical Unit of the
National Medical Association, it has been an-
nounced by President Robert P. Daniel. The
gift is to be used in improving the infirmaries.
Upon the initiation of Dr. John P. Turner
of Philadelphia, Pa., at a recent national med-
ical meeting, the unit has appointed a com-
mittee to meet with the North Carolina Med-
ical Commission to lay claims for the re-
opening of the medical department at Shaw.

The FISK UNIVERSITY library in October
set up a special fund through which rare
treasures of Negro literature and history
will be acquired for the library. The fund
is the gift of Mrs. E. R. Alexander of New
York City in honor of her husband, Dr. E.
R. Alexander, specialist in dermatology in
Harlem Hospital. Dr. Alexander graduated
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December, 1944

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THE CRISIS

Founded 1910
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A Record of the Darker Races

Editor: ROY WILKINS

Editorial Advisory Board: Lewis S. Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, William Allen Neilson, Walter White, Carl Murphy, John Hammond.

Vol. 51, No. 12

Whole Number 407

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Marine private first class Jeff Smith, 29, of 1608 Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, La., is one of the first Negro leathernecks to receive the Purple Heart, instituted by George Washington in 1782. Smith, who was wounded at Saipan on D-Day, received his decoration somewhere in the Pacific from Marine Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. Peters, of Danville, California.

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WHEN YOU HAVE FINISHED WITH THIS COPY
SEND IT TO A BOY IN CAMP

NEXT MONTH

The Crisis for January will carry the concluding article in the series by Grant Reynolds, "What the Negro Soldier Thinks." The January article tells what the Negro soldier thinks about the postwar world. Ina Sugihara, now connected with the Religious News Service, will have an article entitled "Our Stake in a Permanent FEPC." Thyra Edwards, who wrote in our July issue on the International Labor Conference and the postwar plans for African colonies, will write on major changes in colonial policy for French Equatorial Africa as shaped by the late Félix Eboué, former governor-general of the colony. A New York policeman writes on the trials and tribulations of a white policeman in Negro Harlem. We also plan to carry Teresa O'Hiser's short story, "At My Table," previously announced in the October issue.

OUR CONTRIBUTOR

Mrs. Coral Sadler, who reviews *What the Negro Wants*, on page 395, is propaganda analyst for the NAACP. She formerly worked with the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C.

THE CRISIS was founded in 1910 and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is published monthly at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York 3, N. Y., by The Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., Dr. Louis T. Wright, president; Walter White, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is \$1.50 a year or 15 cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions \$1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while THE CRISIS uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Editorials

Lesson from the Election

NOW that the shouting has died and the name calling subsided, sober reflection on practical politics should tell Negroes they have most to learn from the Political Action Committee. Had it not been for PAC Mr. Roosevelt probably would not have won and the way PAC won for its candidate was to get out and work, day and night, from door to door, spreading information for the voters.

Negroes, by and large, "talk" a great election campaign, but when it comes actually to *working* to get out the vote, they come up short. It is true that some of them work. They are usually the very small group employed by the party organization. But all Negroes have great stakes in most elections, and had very great stakes in the last one. In this crisis they did not work like PAC. They did not ring doorbells. They did not spend long hours addressing envelopes. They did not make chain telephone calls. They did not speak to small meetings. They did not attach themselves to an office to do whatever they could, no matter how small, like running errands, making up literature bundles, clipping newspapers, and all the other scores of tasks that go to make up a good campaign job.

The many volunteers of PAC worked long hours at their regular jobs and then did several hours of free work for the campaign. The most effective work of the entire organization was the collecting of information on candidates and issues and passing it out in a form that the rank and file voters could understand and relate to the problems of daily living. Here is the real tip-off to Negroes. The NAACP has made a beginning on collecting and passing out information on the records of senators and congressmen. Its Washington bureau is planning an expansion of this phase of the work. But this collecting will not be of maximum effect unless the Negro population itself, conscious of its needs and the possibility of corrective action through political pressure, organizes across party lines to do the kind of all-out job PAC did in the last election.

No Compulsory Training

A GREAT deal of pressure is being put behind the bill for compulsory military training for our youth, but quite aside from the harmful effects generally, and disregarding for the moment the many arguments against the proposal on other sound grounds, Negroes should oppose military training for our young men because it will finally rivet into American life the principle of racial segregation. It will be said immediately that segregation is already firmly entrenched and it is true that by custom as well as by law America inclines toward the segregation policy. But it is not yet settled; it is not in

effect everywhere in every situation.

However, if we have compulsory military training the War department will undoubtedly follow its declared policy of separation of units. White boys and black will be taken from all over America and sent into white and black outfits. The black Americans will be embittered and the white ones—young and impressionable—will be taught that segregation is the way to "handle" Negroes. Inevitably the white lads will carry over into their civilian life, whether they hail from Mississippi or Massachusetts, the policy of segregation as the "correct" method for schools, housing, employment, and public accommodations.

We must not have this without a fight. *The Crisis* is opposed to compulsory military training for other reasons than its bolstering of segregation and its perpetuation of the discriminatory treatment of our men in uniform, but we are most opposed to it on the racial angle. The first duty of our citizens would seem to be to make their feelings known to their congressmen and senators on this paramount issue, and the action must be prompt, firm and continuous, for the forces in favor of it are using all the wartime emotions to get it passed.

No Tears

THERE will be no weeping in Negro America over the death of Senator Ellison D. ("Cotton Ed") Smith of South Carolina. We suppose that in a democracy every man is entitled to his racial and color prejudices. We don't *have* to love everybody. But in a democracy we do not have the right to translate our personal prejudices into race hate legislation. Cotton Ed Smith betrayed the high office of United States Senator by preaching hatred and restriction of his fellow Negro Americans. His true stature was measured in 1940 when he walked out of the Democratic National Convention rather than listen to a Negro minister open the session with prayer. Someone else may forgive him his sins, wherever he happens to be. We will not.

What Will FDR Do?

COLORED people, ever hopeful, have been asking one question among themselves ever since the election. It is: "Now that Roosevelt is back for his last term, now that he does not have to play politics looking toward re-election, will he tell the Negro-haters to go to hell and institute some real changes to bring better treatment to America's largest minority?"

We wish we could say that we believe Mr. Roosevelt will do just that, but we know better. In the first place Mr. Roosevelt can-

not help playing politics any more than a racing fan can stay away from the ponies. It is the great game of his life and he is the acknowledged master of it. In the second place he has to continue playing politics, not to secure another term of office, but to accomplish what he was given a mandate to accomplish on Nov. 7. He must win the war and he must make a secure peace. He must keep the country and the Congress behind him in this great task and he cannot risk losing needed support for his program by trying to jam through a complete "Negro" program. However, he can do something.

He can abolish segregation in the armed services. This policy is hurting both home front and soldier morale; it is hurting the war effort. Since Selective Service started operating in 1940 there have been more and more indication that a great many whites, in and out of the armed services, do not believe in separate units. The War department is belaboring an old bugaboo (all its questionnaire revelations to the contrary) when it holds to jim crowism. Mr. Roosevelt as Commander-in-chief can order the beginning of the process of integration. Replacements can be made in fighting units regardless of color, in both the army and navy. It can grow from there.

Mr. Roosevelt can abolish at once the indefensible rules of FHA which restrict Negroes who seek to build and buy better housing for themselves. He can see that whatever federal public housing program is adopted shall outlaw segregation of the races.

Mr. Roosevelt can insist on the full force of his administration behind a permanent FEPC. If we are to have full employment and beat the depression there can be no color line in employment. This is a "must" not only for the Negro, but for the country.

These things can be done without delay, without waiting for the other long-range projects needed to give the Negro first-class citizenship, and Mr. Roosevelt can do them without endangering his principal objectives.

Political Advertising

DURING the campaign, *The Crisis*, like other publications accepted political advertising from whatever reputable political parties wished to buy space. The Republicans bought a page, but the Democrats and PAC both passed us up. One man wrote in cancelling his subscription, because, he said, we had "gone Republican." Another wrote in to express his sorrow because he heard we had "gone New Deal." Well, you are "damned if you do and damned if you don't."

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BIG MEN FOR BIG PLANES—Six full-fledged pilots of B-25 Mitchell medium bombers are pictured here at Selfridge Field, Michigan, where the men are assigned to the 477th Bombardment Group. Left to right: First Lieutenants Peter C. Verwayne, New York City; Charles R. Stanton, Portland, Oregon; Charles I. Williams, Lima, Ohio; Second Lieutenants James Y. Carter, Winston Salem, N. C.; Daniel James, Jr., Pensacola, Florida; and Perry E. Hudson, Atlanta, Georgia.

Negro soldiers are serving with valor on all battlefronts of this war. In Italy, in North Africa, in Normandy, in the battle of France they have acquitted themselves well. In the steaming jungles of the South Pacific we have the same story. Personal bravery has won Negro soldiers the Soldiers Medal, the Purple Heart, the Silver Star, the Air Medal, and in the case of Private George Watson of Birmingham, Alabama, the Distinguished Service Cross. And a little known fact is that the first member of the American armed forces to lose his life in this war was Negro Private Robert H. Brooks, of Birmingham, Alabama, who was killed at Fort Stotsenburg in the Philippines December 8, 1941.

Whereas in 1934 Negroes served only in two regiments of cavalry and two regiments of infantry, with a few exceptions here and

there, today Negroes serve in all branches of the Army with the exception of the ski-troopers. They serve in the air corps, the tank corps, barrage-balloon units, the artillery, the engineer corps, the signal corps, anti-craft units, tank destroyer units, medical-sanitary units, and as paratroopers.

Of the Negroes in the Army, seventy percent are in service units with only a token number in other branches. Negro combat units are still few in comparison with service outfits. His share in this war is largely that of a menial, a laborer in the military forces. And in several instances Negro combat units have been converted into service troops and their Negro officers into "foremen" of labor battalions.

Though Negro soldiers are fighting and dying bravely they seldom get the proper credit or publicity for their deeds. We al-

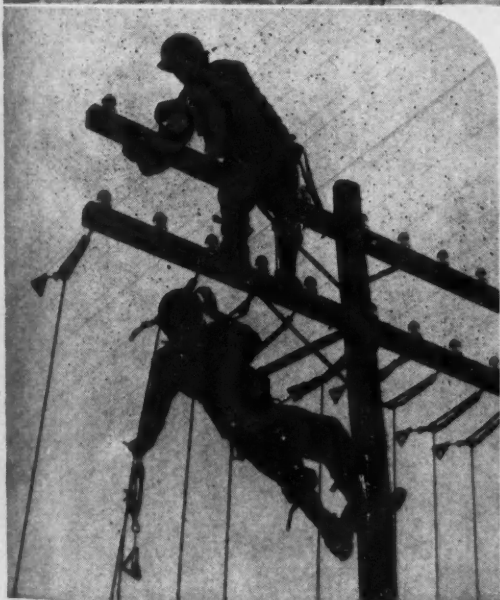
most, never see pictures of Negro combat units in the daily press. Never a picture of a Negro hero. What readers of our daily press see from time to time are the usual pictures of our troops as menials, laborers, stevedores, litter bearers for the wounded.

Most white Americans do not yet know what Negro soldiers are doing as combat troops. Many Negroes do not know either. No wonder many whites question if Negroes are actually fighting at all. Negroes are fighting, and well and bravely. But the daily press does not tell our story to its readers. So to correct the picture we have devoted sixteen pages of this issue to the activities of Negro soldiers overseas. See pages 377 to 392 for the story of what Negro soldiers did during the invasion year of 1944.



Signal Corps Photos

ENGINEERS AND COMBAT TROOPS—Top, engineers of the 92nd with the Fifth Army in Italy preparing Arno river ford for traffic. Inset, left, men of the 93rd Infantry Division push their way in knee-deep mud through the jungle that is Bougainville while on patrol in Japanese territory. Circle, GI opening fire on a Japanese sniper. Negro troops have participated in almost all the battles against the Japanese in this area, and have proved themselves good and able soldiers. This man is a member of the infantry patrol of the 93rd Infantry Division. Bottom, first wave of aviation engineers of the 7th AAF move in from the water's edge. Aviation engineers are not only construction experts, but they maintain their own defense against snipers and the possibility of enemy counter attack.



SIGNAL CORPS—Wire crew from the headquarters company of a unit of the 92nd Division (Negro) laying wire in the Ponsacco area, Italy. These men are members of the Fifth Army. The message must go through: linemen, lower left, stringing wire in France. Right, T/5 Dexter Clayton, Sulphur Spring, Virginia, and M/Sgt. Nelson T. Ewing, Louisville, Kentucky, tying wire to pole after sag is taken up. Negroes seldom got opportunity for this sort of training in civilian life.

Signal Corps photos



Signal Corps Photos

ARTILLERY—Upper left, colored troops of a field artillery battery emplace a 155-mm howitzer in France. Upper right shows the gun crew of a battery of the 92nd Division, moved up to take their position near the banks of the Arno. They are readying their 105-mm howitzer preparatory to receiving a fire mission. Middle pictures, left, troops of a 105-mm section in Bougainville; right, a 50 caliber machine gun of a battery of the 92nd Division. The gun crew is watching for a stray Jerry plane. At bottom left are the troops of a coast artillery battery loading a 155-mm Long Tom rifle on Bougainville. Bottom right picture shows Cpl. Nathaniel Burley, Ocala, Fla., gunner of an 8-inch howitzer somewhere in France.



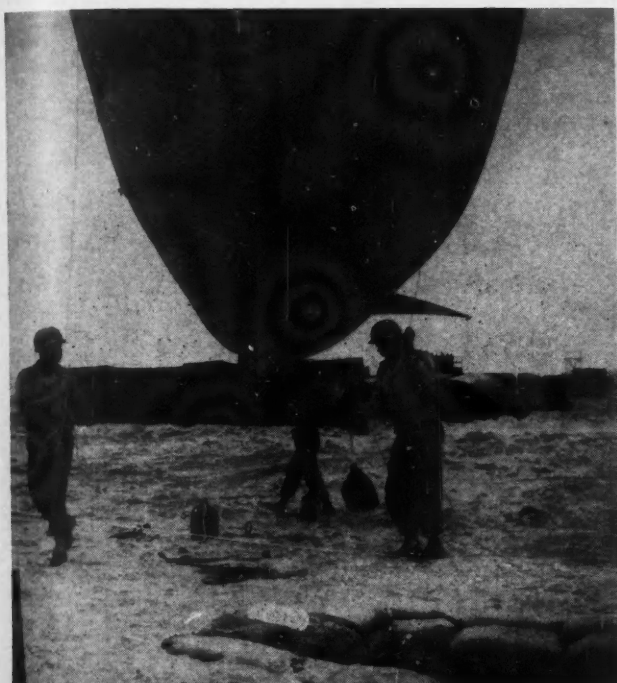
Signal Corps Photos

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Troops of the 92nd Division, riding on tanks of an armored division, stop to "take a break" on their way through the Arno river area to the Gothic Line. Lower, left, are officers of the 92nd going over maps and orders in a farm house in the vicinity of the Arno river. Their men successfully crossed the Arno a half hour later. Kneeling, left to right, are Second Lieutenant Aurelius B. Miles, Chicago, Ill.; Captain Donald F. Counts, Genevieve, Mo.; Second Lieutenant Rudolph Hines, Columbus, Ga.; and Second Lieutenant Lyman B. Jeffries, Birmingham, Ala. Right, Negro infantrymen of the 92nd file through the street of the Italian city of Lucca which they have just captured.



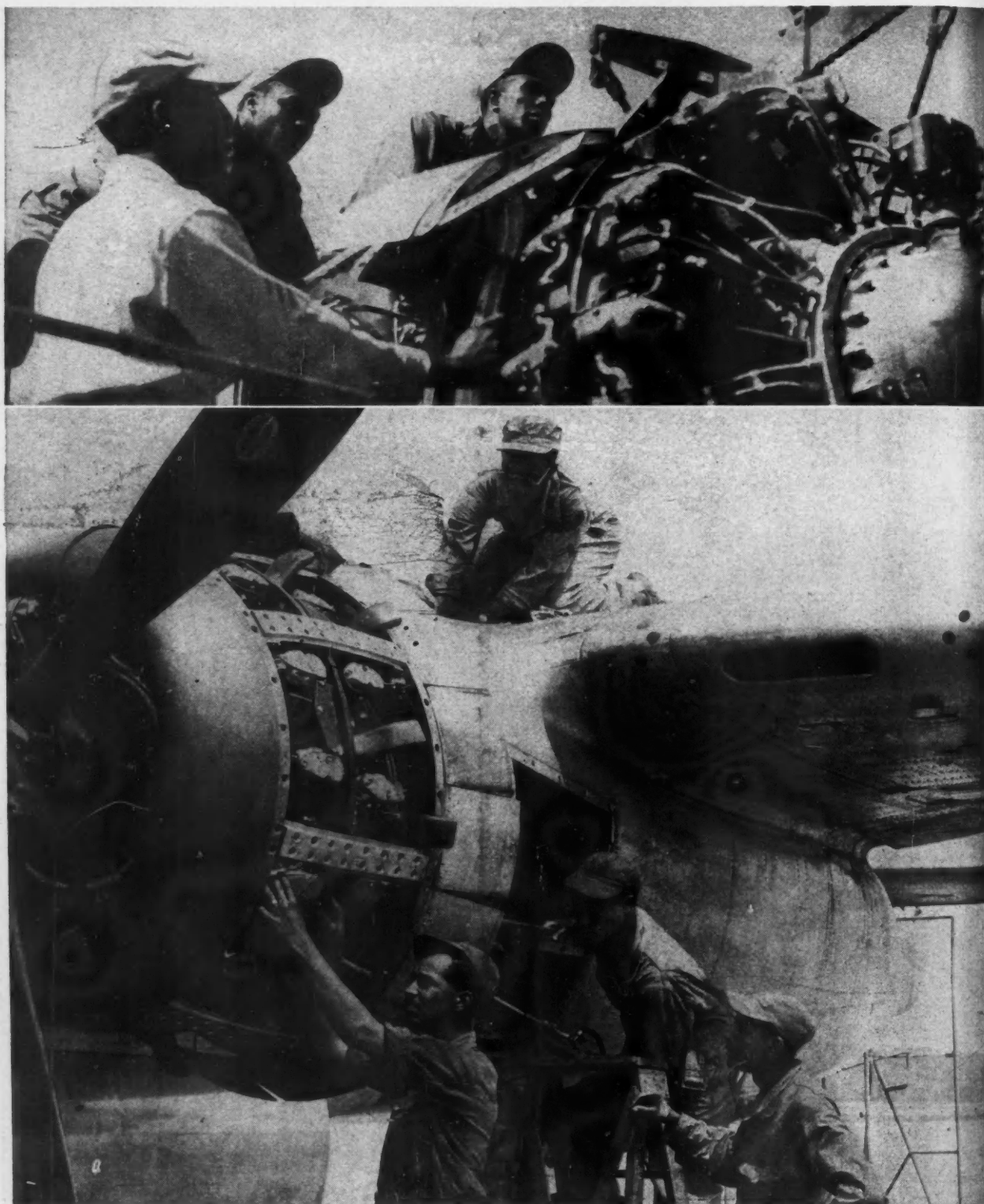
FIRE COMPUTATION—At upper left T/4 James C. Mitchell, Chicago, Ill., radio repairman, repairing a field set used for contacting observation plane used for directing artillery fire. Center, right, are Pvt. Fletcher Morgan, Bay City, Texas, and Pvt. Othalia Tompkins, Fort Worth, Texas, working as computers in the fire direction center. Each directs a battery of artillery by phone, giving them all the data and the command to fire which comes down to them from higher headquarters. Second Lieutenant Clifford Bowen, Brookline, Mass., left, assistant gunnery officer, and S/Sgt. Henry L. Smith, right, Chicago, Ill., chief computer, at work checking targets on a grid sheet in the fire direction tent. At lower right is T/5 Harold Wallace, New York City, operating a direct telephone line to headquarters from the fire direction center.

Signal Corps Photos



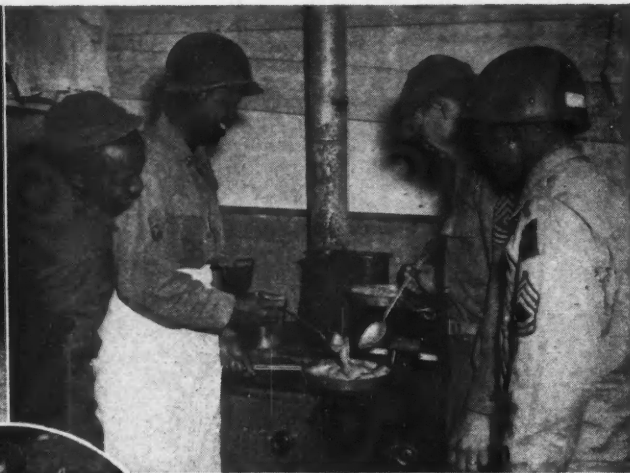
Signal Corps Photos

AA BARRAGE BALLOON BATTERY—Cpl. A. Johnson, Houston, Texas, upper left, assisted by some of his men, walk a balloon over to the winch somewhere in France. S/Sgt. Francis M. Taylor, Richmond, Va., is shown taking a sample of hydrogen gas from a balloon in France for the purity test. By this test he will determine the buoyancy of the balloon. In the bottom picture are Cpl. David Thomas, left, Paris, Maryland, at the telephone switchboard; and Cpl. Edward Hichs, right, Philadelphia, Pa., at the shortwave radio. They work in the radio room at the headquarters of the AA barrage balloon company keeping contact with the various balloon sites which they maintain along the coast of Normandy. They send out orders when to put up balloons, heights to be flown, etc.



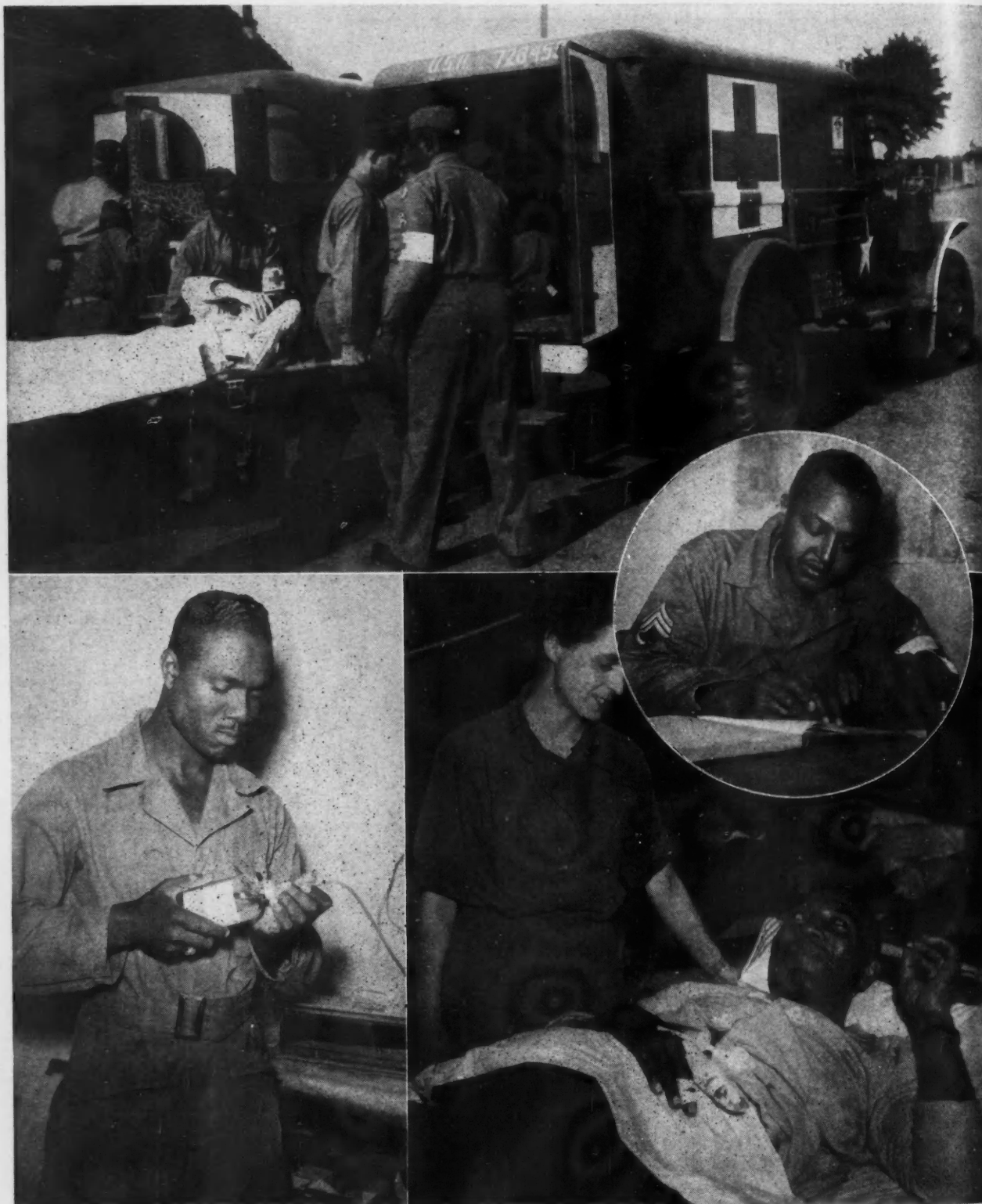
Signal Corps Photos

AIRCRAFT MECHANICS—Busy at the ticklish job of removing an aircraft engine from the engine seat in the wing, are three aircraft mechanics of the all-Negro service group somewhere in Italy. Left to right, Sgt. Bonnie D'Garden, Jackson, Mississippi; Sgt. Thomas L. Greggs, Dallas, Texas; and Sgt. Callie Evans, Reddick, Florida. The engine is being lifted with the aid of a crane mounted on a utilities truck, while the men unfasten the remaining bolts and guide the heavy engine clear of the aircraft, a B-24 heavy bomber. Bottom, four skilled ground crewmen inspect bomber at Sturgis, Ky., Army Air Base. Atop the plane is Cpl. Carl Strong, Providence, R. I. Below, L. to R., are Sgt. McCoy Slaughter, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Pvt. Charles Toran, Cincinnati, Ohio; and S/Sgt. William Watson, Carlisle, W. Va.



Signal Corps Photos

HUMAN INTEREST—War has its humorous personal side as well as the gore of battle. Top, left, GI's enjoy music from a radio they got from a German tent. Right, four GI's whip up a snack on a captured Nazi stove. Center, left, a GI cools his feet in a river on Bougainville. Top circle, Cpl. Laurence De Blane, New Orleans, La., operating a radio during a firing mission on Bougainville. Lower circle, Cpl. Edward Landrum, New York City, takes time out in France for a shave. Right, a soldier of the 93rd Infantry Division on Bougainville headed for the forward area with machine-gun ammunition. Lower left, this GI seated in an armored vehicle sports a definitely "un-GI" item, a racy cigarette holder. Right, a weary soldier on Bougainville takes time out for a snooze.



HEROES, THE WOUNDED—Top, wounded are transferred to ambulance after arrival at a general hospital by hospital train from a field installation somewhere in England. Lower, left, Cpl. Eugene Worthy, Memphis, Tenn., recommended for Silver Star award for action beyond the call of duty. Cpl. Worthy and four other men of his medical detachment gave aid to over 330 soldiers on the beaches on D-Day during the first hours of landing. Right, 2nd Lt. Marilyn L. Jameson, nurse at general hospital somewhere in France, talks with Pvt. David Fox, Ewing, Ky. Circle, S/Sgt. Alfred F. Bell, Memphis, Tenn., recommended for Silver Star. Sgt. Bell set up a first aid station with others of his medical detachment and aided hundreds of men on one of the beaches on D-Day.

Signal Corps Photos



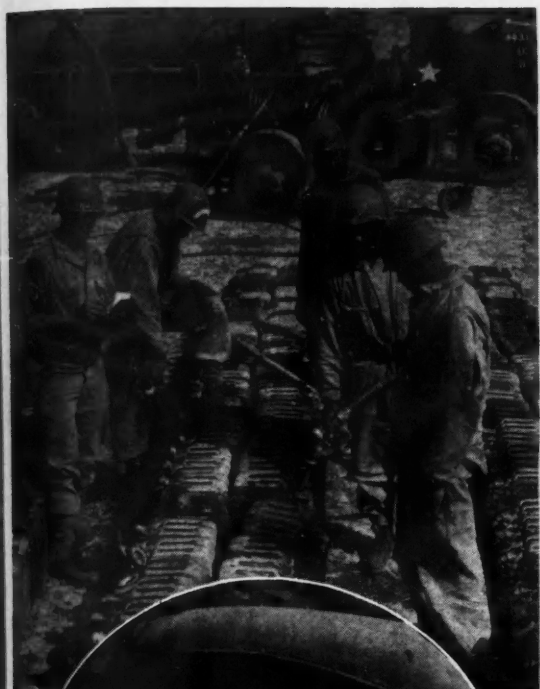
Signal Corps Photos

WAR PRISONERS, FRANCE—Colored soldiers guard Hitler's "Herrenvolk." Photo shows answer to Nazi philosophy of master race. Pvt. Herbert Witherspoon, Fort Worth, Texas, and Pvt. Jesse Collier, Atlanta, Ga., guard some of Hitler's "supermen" at a prisoner of war camp. Below, German prisoners under the watchful eye of a colored MP are shown loading a truck.



FIGHTERS AND MECHANICS—Top, left, men of a combat team of the 93rd on Bougainville carrying back their wounded from the front lines. Circle, Cpl. Oscar Adams, Willowgrove, Pa., and Cpl. Floyd Carrion, Brooklyn, N. Y., designers of an improvised rudder for ducks. Cpl. Adams is a welder and Cpl. Carrion a mechanic and together they improvised this rudder when replacements were unavailable on the beaches on D-Day. Right, Sgt. Dillard Byers, Westchester, Pa., and Cpl. Horace McCray, Cincinnati, Ohio, work in the blacksmith shop of an amphibious truck unit somewhere in France. Bottom, soldier operating a bulldozer engaged in regrading a railroad bed blown up by enemy bombs.

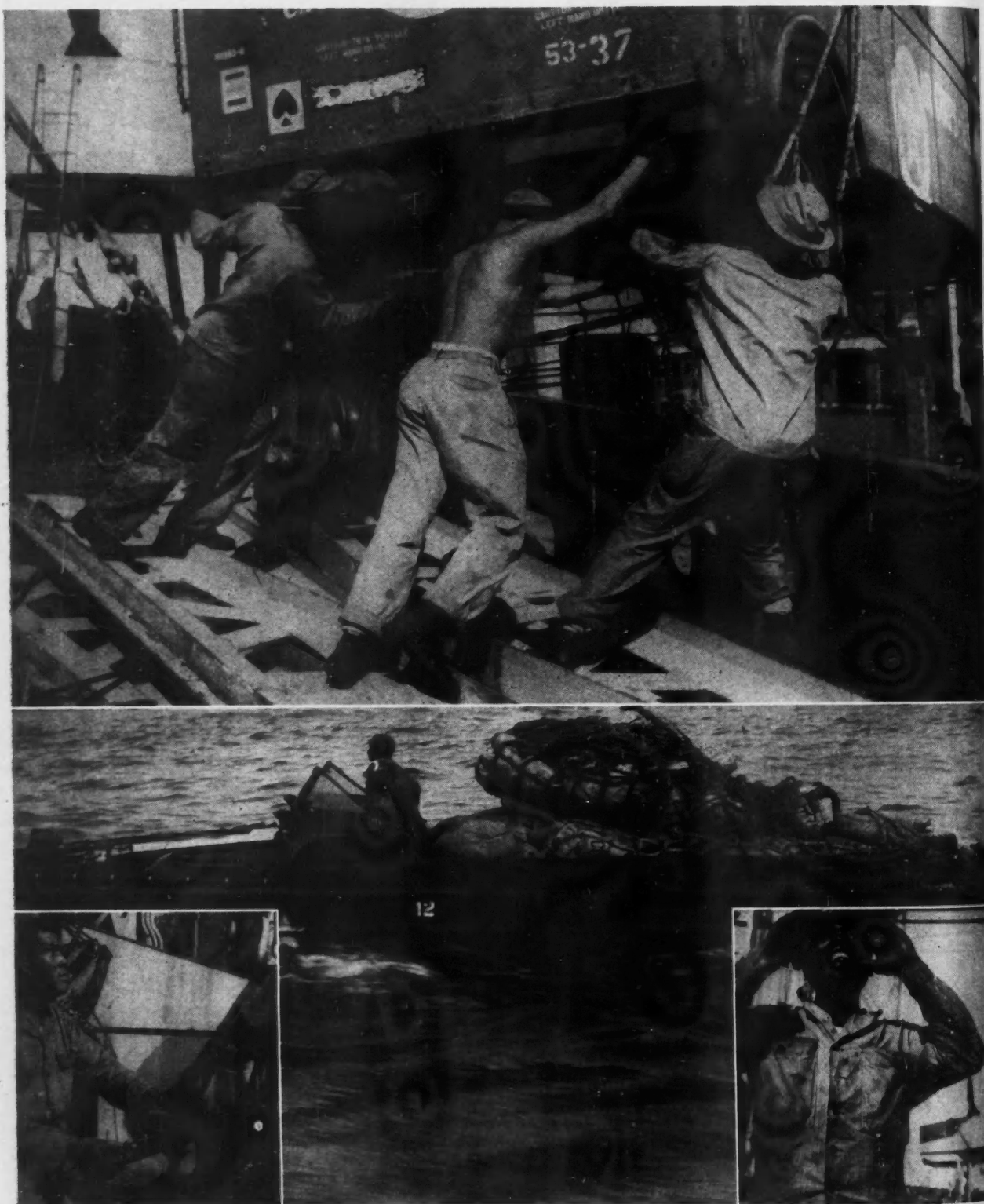
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Signal Corps Photos

TRANSPORTATION—Top, left to right, S/Sgt. Otis Marshall (left), Philadelphia, Pa., checks the distribution of gas for the fast moving 3rd Army at this supply depot somewhere in France. Right, Cpl. Robert H. Petty, Gaffney, S. C., and Pvt. James Nelson, Durham, N. C., looking at battle damage caused by a night air attack in their bivouac area while they were on a mission hauling troops up to the front lines. Circle, Pvt. William A. Reynolds, Englewood, N. J., an ambulance driver, holds a 50 caliber machine-gun bullet which lodged in the right hand corner just above the windshield of the cab of his ambulance when strafed by a German plane. Right, top, vital supplies for the troops in France are being loaded on trucks for immediate delivery to the front lines. Bottom, ammunition trucks.

Signal Corps Photo
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TECHNICIANS—Top, at an English port, Negro soldiers, technicians of a U. S. Army transportation corps port company, unload cargo and invasion vehicles from the holds of ships damaged in the cross-channel trip. Bottom, ducks operated by men of a port battalion carrying cargo from ships. This scene is somewhere in France. Inset, left, Sgt. Tom C. Thompson, Chattanooga, Tenn., operates a steam-powered winch at an English port. Right, Sgt. Alzo Richards, Cross City, Florida, hatch foreman, shouts orders to his crew.

Signal Corps Photos



Signal Corps Photos

ARMY NURSES—Top, the nurses have taken their assigned seats in the train which left shortly afterwards for an east coast port of embarkation where they boarded a waiting troopship. Lower right, wearing helmet, is Capt. Mary L. Petty, commanding the unit of 63 nurses. Bottom, left, U. S. Army nurses, members of a detachment newly arrived in the Eto, march into a train at a port somewhere in the Eto. Right, newly arrived nurses line the rail of their vessel as it pulls into a port somewhere in the European Theatre of operation. They wait to disembark as the gangplank is lowered to the deck.



Signal Corps Photo

VIGIL AND PREPARATION AT BOUGAINVILLE—Top, Pvt. William Adam Leak, Richardson, N. C., and Pvt. Adam Parham, Richmond, Va., man their machine gun on the Numa-Numa Trail on Bougainville, South Pacific. Members of the 93rd Infantry Division, they are among the first Negro ground troops to go into action in this theatre. Bottom, Sgt. John C. Clark (left), Lorman, Mississippi, and S1 Sgt. Ford M. Shaw, Tucson, Arizona, clean their M-1 (Garand) rifles in a bivouac area alongside the East-West Trail on Bougainville.

Along the N. A. A. C. P. Battlefront

Chicago, Ill., Branch Pancas or "50" Club



Monarch Photo

Members of the "50" Club secured a minimum of fifty memberships each. Seated L to R, Mrs. Hattie Bowers, James H. Henderson, Miss Bernice Hayes, Miss Marion Hayes, Miss Josephine McDaniel, Mrs. Laura C. Webster, and Miss Lottie M. Gordon. Standing L to R: Mrs. Rebecca Williams, Atty. Wm. H. Huff, Amos Knighten, Mrs. Bessie Hooser, Benjamin Sherard, Mrs. Genevieve Jenkins, Miss Sarah Ozella, Mrs. Zaidee F. Mahone, and Mrs. Rachel Shands.

FDR URGED BY NAACP TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST FHA POLICIES: A detailed memorandum indicting discriminatory policies of the FHA during the past several years, and calling for their immediate removal was sent to President Roosevelt in November by the NAACP. In a prefatory letter, Walter White summarized the complaints contained in the memorandum:

"We contend that the current operations of the FHA program (1) discriminate against Negro applicants; (2) promote racial residential segregation; (3) prevent this potentially effective agency from making a significant contribution to meeting the basic housing needs of Negroes; (4) run counter to the present trend of judicial decisions regarding racial restrictive covenants; (5) contribute to the use of racial tensions by restriction of living space and housing accommodations; (6) impair the democratic process and our Good Neighbor Policy."

CHICAGO NAPE TAKES \$500 NAACP LIFE MEMBERSHIP: A \$500 NAACP life membership was subscribed recently by the

Chicago chapter, National Alliance of Postal Employees during the membership drive of the local branch.

The organization made the first payment of \$100 to Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, NAACP field secretary, responsible for the outstanding success of the campaign in the midwest.

STANDARD OIL PROMISES CHANGE IN TENANTS' RACIAL POLICY: Assurance that Mrs. Lillian Way, proprietor of a restaurant and canteen at 261 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., will provide eating facilities for all customers, was contained in a letter today to the NAACP from the Standard Oil Company, owner of the premises leased by Mrs. Way.

In answer to the protest made by Walter White against the discriminatory practices of the lessee, D. S. Roberts, assistant manager of Standard Oil's real estate department wrote: "We have discussed the matter with Mrs. Way and she has assured us that in the future she will operate the coffee shop in such a manner as to provide all customers with similar service. We feel certain that the

changes she proposes making will provide those for whom you speak with the relief they are seeking."

Although operating her business primarily for the purpose of accommodating employees in a building housing offices of the FEPC and other Federal agencies, Mrs. Way was charged with consistent refusal not only to serve Negroes, but all white persons in their company. It was further charged that all attempts by Government officials and private persons to discourage such practices on the part of the lessee had failed. Pointing to this and the countenancing of such procedure on the part of Standard Oil, Walter White said in his letter to the company: "The NAACP hereby makes the most vigorous protest against the existing situation and calls upon the Standard Oil company either to refuse to renew the lease of Mrs. Way or to lease the canteen under terms which will assure service without discrimination. Negroes who are patrons and customers of the Standard Oil company throughout the country insist that the Standard Oil company thus make manifest its own attitude toward them. The

issue is a large one. Hundreds of thousands of present and potential customers of the Company will be influenced by its action in this case."

CAMP CLAIBORNE SOLDIER BEFORE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S BOARD OF REVIEW: On Wednesday the NAACP presented an oral argument and filed a brief with the Judge Advocate General's Board of Review on behalf of Sgt. Conway Price convicted of failure to suppress a mutiny on September 25, at Camp Claiborne, La.

During the evening of August 16 a rumor spread throughout the 1327th Regiment located at Camp Claiborne, La., that four Negro soldiers had been killed in the bivouac area by an armed civilian mob. Many of the soldiers rushed to regimental headquarters for confirmation. However, while milling around they were told that it would be better to go back to their hutsments while the officers made the investigation. Sgt. Price, who was in the group apparently did not move fast enough, and was later court martialed and sentenced to nine years for a violation of the 67th Article of War, in that, being present at a mutiny he failed to do his utmost to suppress the same.

E. R. Dudley, assistant special counsel of the NAACP in presenting oral argument to the Board on behalf of Price pointed out that not only was there not a mutiny in the presence of the accused, but that Price was conscientiously seeking some sort of instructions from the officers as to how best he could help in the situation.

Branch News

ILLINOIS: The Pancas, or the "50" club, of the Chicago branch secured a minimum of fifty memberships each. Memberships for the year 1944, with reports still coming in, are 12,589; amount of money collected, \$22,086.50. The third annual tag day receipts, used for local defense purposes, totaled \$2,686.82; the amount remitted to the national office for 1944 was \$9,463.30.

KANSAS: The Kansas City branch under the leadership of Rev. S. H. Lewis, president, is working with the FEPC and the local war fund drive. This branch is active in all matters of civic uplift.

Dr. A. Porter Davis, president of the Kansas state conference of the NAACP, was the recipient of enthusiastic pledges of support from branches throughout the state at the first annual state conference held in Wichita in September. "An ardent supporter of the principals of the Constitution of the United States of America. A courageous leader, one who is not afraid to take a stand on a public issue, who is fighting especially for the Negro in Kansas to be accorded all the rights to which he is entitled," summarizes one of the testimonial statements.

Branch Worker



Mrs. Sallie L. Oliver, member of the executive committee of the St. Louis, Mo., branch. Her team led all others in recent membership drive.

MISSOURI: Mrs. Birdie Beal Anderson, member of the executive committee of the St. Louis branch and chairman of its church committee, as a division leader in the 1944 membership drive reported over \$2,000.00 for her division. Under her leadership the churches for the first time took an active part in the drive. Mrs. Anderson is president of the Beal Undertaking company, a member of the executive committee of the National Funeral Directors Association and the first colored woman to become a licensed embalmer in the state of Missouri.

Mrs. Sallie L. Oliver, member of the executive committee of the St. Louis branch, was recently appointed deputy of the St. Louis and East St. Louis, Ill., district of the Supreme Camp of the American Woodmen. She has been a captain several times in the branch membership drives, and this year her team led all others and reported 704 members and \$912.25. She has agreed to serve as a division leader in 1945.

Following are some of the 1944-activities of the St. Louis branch:

Secured promotion for Negroes in four additional departments in the main post office: We now work in 8 of the 26 departments. Postmaster Dickmann promises to continue to integrate Negro employees; launched movement for more low rent housing projects for Negroes. This effort will be continued until victory is won; filed 105 complaints with FEPC and sent committee to Washington to bring about the hearings that were held here; furnished counsel in two cases of police brutality; presented civil rights and equal educational proposals at

state constitution convention. The latter was adopted but the crusade for the former will be renewed when the legislature convenes again; gave assistance to 147 soldiers, sailors, marines and veterans; achieved some success in placing more Negroes on the police force. Today, St. Louis has more Negro police than ever before, a total of 46. Even so, we number only 3% instead of a much larger percentage to which we are entitled; enrolled the largest membership in history of the St. Louis branch; distributed 2,500 copies of "Races of Mankind" and also copies of articles on civil liberties; launched movement to put Washington Technical school on a par with Hadley. A new technical school has been promised by school officials.

OHIO: The Cleveland branch reports the following activities: The fall program opened with the topic of labor and Gloster Current, executive secretary of the Detroit, Mich., branch, as speaker. Music was furnished by an unusually well-trained chorus directed by Mrs. Neill Guinn. At the second meeting there were reports from the various committees and a discussion of the problems of Cleveland with recommendations regarding the branch program.

The branch received 112 memberships during the fall of 1944, and elected three delegates, Dr. N. K. Christopher, John Holley, and L. Pearl Mitchell, to attend the Ohio state conference held at Columbus. James Batie, president of the youth council, William T. McKnight, regional director of FEPC, and Miss Edna Wassem, branch secretary, also attended the conference.

Miss Noma Jensen, assistant field secretary, spent five days with the branch and did a great service toward the integration of intercultured education in Cleveland.

PENNSYLVANIA: "The right of Negroes and other minorities to hold jobs in the post-war period is of prime importance to the NAACP," declared Theodore Spaulding, president, as the executive board of the Philadelphia branch voted to contribute \$250 to the work of the Metropolitan Philadelphia council for equal job opportunity at its regular monthly meeting in November.

"The Metropolitan Council is the best equipped organization we have in Philadelphia to handle the multitude of vexing problems which are inevitable. With the return of millions of men from the armed services, Philadelphia's problem will be tremendous. We must make the council as strong as it can possibly be in order that it can better meet these issues," he continued.

The Metropolitan council is an affiliated organization of 22 groups including the Industrial union council, (CIO); the Central labor union, (AFL); the Chamber of commerce and Board of trade; the Jewish community relations council; the Commission on economic problems of the American Jewish

(Continued on page 396)

Book Review

RACIAL BLUEPRINT

What the Negro Wants. Edited by Rayford W. Logan. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1944. XXIII+352pp. \$3.50.

Here is another book on the "race problem." *What the Negro Wants* is made up of chapters written by fourteen Negro leaders who, in the words of Rayford Logan, "have devoted many years of study to America's most difficult and intricate minority problem." It contributes little to our store of information about the demands of the Negro community that has not been stated many times before in the Negro press. These demands, as a matter of fact, were summed up in the two-volume study, *An American Dilemma*, by Gunnar Myrdal. The new book does, however, provide enlightening insight into the personalities of the writers. At the same time, the curious attitudes of the typical southern intellectual liberal are represented in the publisher's introduction, which is the most interesting, if most irritating essay in the volume.

The points of view represented in this book range from those of the scholarly W. E. B. DuBois, through a representative of the liberal NAACP, to the opinions of Doxey Wilkerson, who joined the Communist party in 1943. Although the publishers expected a variety of opinions from a group so divergent politically, there is really no essential disagreement among the writers about the aims of Negro leaders. These are the aims, also, of the millions of Negroes whom they represent. Negroes want economic, political, and social equality. They want recognition of their innate human dignity.

Negroes want *full equality*, says Roy Wilkins, in no uncertain terms. Mr. Wilkins, assistant secretary of the NAACP and editor of *The Crisis*, shows no willingness to compromise with the "half a loaf" boys. In fact, he points out that Booker T. Washington, the original dual community advocate, was actually aiming at ultimate complete equality. Assuring us that there never has been a "Negro problem," George S. Schuyler caustically criticizes the whole race myth and assures us that the "problem" has always been "Caucasian," or white. Negroes have not set out with troops and armada to conquer white peoples. They have never exploited or enslaved whole countries. They have left this to the Caucasians. Negroes want the complete destruction of these racial indoctrinations, says Schuyler, and complete acceptance of dark-skinned people as human beings.

Langston Hughes writes, almost lyrically, about his America and the true meaning of democracy. He is the most hopeful and

optimistic of all the contributors to the book. He makes the jim crow car on a south-bound train the symbol of intolerance and believes that it, and all it stands for, will some day be wiped out and that a more "sincere" democracy will benefit the entire nation.

Identifying the Negroes' future with that of all people who would be free, Doxey Wilkerson devotes his chapter to discussing how Negroes may attain their freedom. "Unequivocal support of this people's war of national liberation and survival. Demands for Negro liberation as a means of winning the war." If Negroes take this course, according to Wilkerson, it is their best guarantee of freedom now and in the post-war world.

In one of the most readable essays in the book, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois traces the evolution of his thinking about Negroes and their problems. His sketch is autobiographical. His approach has always been that of a scholar, but he recognizes that often the immediate need for action outweighs the necessity of forceful research. He believes that the hope of civilization and the richness of humanity are to be found in the city directory, not the social register.

Other contributors are Mary McLeod Bethune, Sterling A. Brown, Gordon Hancock, Leslie Pinckney Hill, Rayford W. Logan, Frederick D. Patterson, A. Philip Randolph, Willard S. Townsend and Charles H. Wesley.

The most disheartening essay in this book is the publisher's introduction written by W. T. Couch. He acknowledges that the views he expresses are taboo in intelligent society. Yet he, a scholar, cannot see the error of his

ways. This fact makes pointing out the fallacies of his reasoning to him and his kind a thankless task.

Mr. Couch fails, first of all, to realize that Negroes in this country are Americans, and their stake is in American culture, much more than in that of Africa or any remote country peopled by Negroes. He criticizes African culture, the failure of the Liberian state, and the apparent lack of interest among intelligent Negroes in the future of Africa. He is completely misguided, however, in his last assumption. He has only to read the Negro press to know that Negroes are not only interested in Africa, but the future of the dark races everywhere.

Mr. Couch makes much of the issues of inferiority and superiority. He is led astray by his inability to recognize Negroes as a group of *separate individuals*, with unequal opportunities, education and abilities. He cannot bring himself to recognize that there are "superior" and "inferior" Negroes, as among all groups of human beings. Either they must be one or the other, as a group, he seems convinced.

He believes that the progress of the Negro must be slow. The barriers between the races must be maintained to the end. He acknowledges that this cannot always be done with complete efficiency. It may often result in hardship for the Negro, but removing the barrier would result in "something worse." What the "something worse" would be he does not indicate. No recognition at all does he give to the hardship segregation works on the white community.

(Continued on page 398)

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Branch News

(Continued from page 394)
congress and the NAACP.

Both major political party platforms included support of permanent federal FEPC legislation and the Democratic platform for Pennsylvania also includes a similar plank.

Twenty-eight candidates for the Pennsylvania legislature and senate, and for Congress, have personally pledged full support for such legislation through the NAACP.

A committee composed of Alvin C. White, Alberta Morris, Edna W. Griffin, Theodore Spaulding, Esq. and Carolyn D. Moore was appointed to plan an intensive coordinated campaign for a permanent FEPC.

TENNESSEE: The Nashville branch has grown in membership under the leadership of its president, W. J. Faulkner. Some recent outstanding achievements of the branch have been equalization of teachers' salaries in Nashville which increased their pay approximately \$75,000 a year; the employment of Negroes at Vultee Aircraft corporation; set up of defense classes for Negroes under the board of education working with the Federal Employment Service to have trained Negroes placed in skilled jobs in Tennessee and the nation.

Unfavorable conditions which existed in the physical plant and personnel at the State Reformatory for Negro boys have been improved to the extent that a new brick building has been erected and the prison guard who served as head of the institution has been replaced by a better trained person. The branch is helping to set up a school for Negro crippled children. The branch and the Minister's Alliance succeeded in checking serious racial tension in 1943 when a Negro business section was terrorized by Army MP's and city police. This action was responsible for securing Negro MP's in the city and for the organization of a committee on community relationships composed of forty leading white and Negro citizens.

The excellent work of the legal redress committee of the branch saved the life of Robert Buchanan who was charged with rape and sentenced to death. Likewise a thirteen-year-old Negro boy was saved from electrocution and committed to a reform school. Nazeral Alexander, a minor, who has been sentenced to the penitentiary for stealing an automobile, was removed from that institution.

Labor and education committees are working to include returning Negro veterans and the colored community in Nashville's post-war plans.

About thirty-five influential white persons belong to the branch and three are members of the executive committee. Thus we are working cooperatively to remove discriminatory practices in Nashville.

Rev. W. J. Faulkner, president of the

Nashville branch for over four years, is a native of South Carolina and dean of the chapel of Fisk University and Meharry Medical college.

Mr. Faulkner has served as leader in the YMCA in Philadelphia, Atlanta and Washington, D. C. He was placement secretary for colored men in the YMCA war work council in 1917-1919; promoted "Build Better Homes" movement in Atlanta, Ga.; established the first summer camps for Negro boys in Philadelphia and Georgia; was pastor of First Congregational church, Atlanta; dean of men at Fisk university; has lectured extensively on race relations, religion and Negro folk lore in colleges for whites and

Negroes; former vice-moderator of Congregational Christian churches of the United States; guest lecturer for summer conferences of the Methodist church and Congregational churches among white youths of the south and midwest; president of the Inter-Denominational Ministerial Alliance, Negro youth center and service men's USO committee.

Mr. Faulkner is a member of Omega Psi Phi fraternity and Sigma Pi Phi fraternity (Boule); the Southern council of the FOR; committee on economic and racial justice. He has been a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Deans and Advisers of Men.

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many colored lawyers in this country is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorneys outside their home towns. THE CRISIS maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizenship rights.

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NOTICE OF NOMINATIONS

The Committee on Nominations nominates the following persons for membership on the National Board of Directors of the N.A.A.C.P., for terms expiring December 31, 1947:

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These nominations will be voted on at the Annual Business Meeting of the Association to be held on Tuesday, January 2, 1945, at 2:00 p.m., in the offices of the Association, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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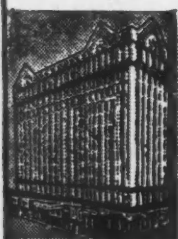
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Book Review

(Continued from page 395)

As a southerner, he is annoyed that Mr. Myrdal dismisses the question, "Would you like to have your sister or daughter marry a Negro?" as stereotyped and silly. Gunnar Myrdal with his "cumulative principle," in effect, admits that intermarriage would be the ultimate outcome of letting down barriers between the races. The difference, according to Couch, between him and Myrdal is that Myrdal does not object to intermarriage and he, Couch, does. Setting all objections to intermarriage aside, it should be pointed out that the thing which makes the question about marriage more vicious than silly is that it is used as effective emotional propaganda among less enlightened persons than Mr. Couch to prevent any progress or advancement in the Negro community, including those measures which he, himself, advocates.

As a last defense, Mr. Couch takes up the weapon given him by numerous scholars—that we have no right to judge the relative merits of one culture over another. He advises us that the south is a culture unto itself on which we, by our own standards, have no right to pass moral judgment. He defeats his own argument by admitting that *civilization* is an outgrowth of the best of many cultures. On the day that the south secedes from the rest of the world, and when its absurd racial doctrines interfere with no group of people other than its own culturally tight population—then will we lose our right to protest, reform—and even to agitate.

However, congratulations of a sort are in order to Mr. Couch and the University of North Carolina press for allowing this book to be printed without editorial interference, despite the fact that they are in hearty disagreement with the entire text of their book.

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With \$78,000 reported received in gifts for missions and Christian education during the conventional year, the General Baptist Convention of North Carolina has set \$150,000 as its goal for the next twelve months. Seventy-five thousand dollars is to be used in constructing a building for Shaw University, and the remainder will be used for missionary and educational purposes.

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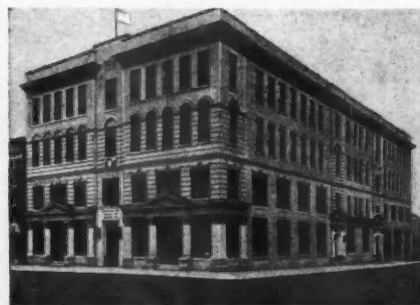


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